they seem to talk with every feature; the wrinkling of the forehead and even the different ways of tip tilting the nose mean something. One can readily understand

why this teacher's task should not be to

dious and feel at the same time a pang of regret that, in days gone by children

as bright as these were abendoned to duliness and stagnation. The next grades broaden the scope of the work, and after

broaden the scope of the work, and after a few years the pupils are found pursuing

the studies of graded schools in an in

telligent, comprehensive manner. The school work is carried on through the me-dium of the sign language, which by the way, seems to be the language of nature.

This was aptly illustrated in the visit of

"No, no," said the Indian, "Indian white

More was said on both sides, yet it is quite certain that the Indian had never been instructed in deaf mute language. The

chief was so pleased with the school that, on his return home, he secured admittance for two red ladles, who permained at Ken-dall Green until their kleptomanical ten-

fencies and avowed hostility to the lavato-

o the more congenial atmosphere of their

native abiding place.
Dr. Gallaudet's preference for the man-

ual system in teaching is by no means an indication that the art of cading the lips

reading by the most scientific and progressive methods. The diagram of the throat is carefully studied, and the exact position noted of the vocal organs in their utter-

ance of every sound. Miss Gordon also supervises the work of the younger pupils, studies their individual defects in articu-

lation, and prepares exercises for correct

ing them. Time passed in the articulation class room is a most interesting feature to

there ensued a scramble to see who half the one just like it. The fortunate and proud possessor rose in his seat, and in imperfect but intelligible accents repeated

the sentence. This process was continued until the slips were exhausted. No books are used, for fear that the children would

learn the sentences in regular order and not depend upon the reading of the lips. The process is slower than the manual method, but the children do remarkably

well, and get a great deal of enjoyment

out of their work, they are quick to grass he numor of a situation, and smile and

chaff one another in a good-natured way over all blunders. Some very bright chil-dren find it impossible to master lip read-ing. Others cannot articulate clearly

nough to make themselves understood by

hearing people. Failure to perceive these two points has caused many parents who insisted on their deaf children being taught

by oral methods alone to mistake disabili

thes for dullness.

The teaching of articulation has revealed the fact that few so-called deafurates are really mutes. Deaf people used to be dumb, not because of inability to learn speech, but because they could not hear words spoken, and no other way had been discovered to teach them to make arrived the speech.

es for duliness.

## AMID THE DEAFAND DUMB

Methods of Teaching the Unfortunates at Kendall Green.

Columbia Institute the Only One of Its Kind That Mnintains a Collegiate Department-Results Obtained in Altering the Conditions of a Once Neglected Class of Children.

Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, located in this District, is the only one of its kind which maintains a collegiate department and confers degrees. Besides the college there is a well-equipped school similar to those supported by various States of the Union. The growth of Columbia is closely associated with the progress of deaf-mute education in the United States, and a brief summary of its history is well worth recording in connection with a description of results achieved through the labors of its founders.

At a not very remote period, as near in fact as the eighteenth century, the deal thild's condition was truly a sad one. He Das not mercifully, as some regarded it. put to death like the physically defective Spartans, but abandoned to a hopeless solitude, capable of reducing mental faculties almost to imbecility, and leaving the unfortunate with no more resources than are the possession of the feeble-minded, Only recently has it come to be fully realized that deaf ears do not mean deaf minds, and we are taught to see in each life part of a perfect plan, the possibility, 30 mat-ter how insignificant the instrument, of a ter how insignificant the instrument, of a giorious contribution to the carrying out of a divine purpose. Hence the efforts of great men are being more and more concentrated in the effort to secure for the thus physically handicapped among us the best possible devices and opportunities for opening up to them the world of thought and action. This is not only for the sake of justice, that they be given a fair chance in the race for life, but that the good they might do should not be lost. None can estimate the value of each man's message to the world. The blind may teach of visious the world. The blind may teach of visions they alone can see; and who knows how strongly ring out in the ears of the deaf those "hidden hamonies underlying God's

Convictions like these were early sown in the mind of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gal-landet, and bore fruit in his work as founder of deaf and dumb education in the United States.

In the year 1816 this eminent man, then a young theological student just starting out on his career, paid a visit to the family of a friend, whose little daughter had been or a friend, whose little daughter had been deaf from birth. Alice Cogswell was the child's name, and her isolated life chang-ed the current of the visitor's thoughts to a line of endeavor different from the one he had planned. It seemed sad to him that the truths of religion should be a scaled book to one precious soul, and he sealed book to one precious soul, and he longed for the power to reveal them to her. That more than the merest elementary knowledge could become the possession of the deaf never occurred to him; but it would be an achievement worthy his life's devotion if this child could be made to feel even feebly the reys of light flooting the pathway of the oft careless hearing individuals. At the conclusion of his stay in the Conswell family. Dr. Gallaudet visuated England to learn something of the methods of deaf mute instruction employed by Thomas Braidwood, author of the system bearing his name. The narrow spirit prevailing in the school kept Dr. Gallaudet from accomplishing his design, so he crossed over to France where he was given the opportunities he sought in the schools established by the Abbe de Tepee and Abbe Scard. In 1817 he founded the first American school for the deaf with Shakesperean scenes. The young man who admitted the visitor blushed mode of B. A.

by Indiana and women: Mr. J. W. Sowell, of Alabama, a fluent writer, who is editor-in-chief of the "Buff and Blue;" Mr. C. Carroll, Iowa: Mr. L. A. Long, Kentwisted over to France where he was given the opportunities he sought in the schools established by the Abbe de Tepee and Abbe Scard. In 1817 he founded the first American school for the deaf with Shakesperean scenes. The young man and women: Mr. J. W. Sowell, of Alabama, a fluent writer, who is editor-in-chief of the "Buff and Blue;" Mr. C. Carroll, Iowa: Mr. L. A. Long, Kentwick, Mr. Albertus Wornstaff, Ohio, Miss E. M. Prager, Pennsylvania; Miss Ethel Z. Taylor, Colorado, all of whom will receive the degree with Shakesperean scenes. The young men and women: Mr. J. W. Sowell, of Alabama, a fluent writer, who is editor-in-chief of the "Buff and Blue;" Mr. C. Carroll, Iowa: Mr. L. A. Long, Kentwick, Mr. Albertus Wornstaff, Ohio, Miss E. M. Prager, Pennsylvania; Miss Ethel Z. Taylor, Colorado, all of whom will receive the degree of B. A.

Other Fentures of the College. The college is provided with physical patents of the wind the properson and the college is provided with physical patents of the schools of B. A. the schools established by the Abbe de l'Epee and Abbe Sicard. In 1817 he found-ed the first American school for the deaf and dumb in Hartford, Conn., placing in charge Laurent Cierc, whom he brought over with him from France. From that small beginning eighty-nine schools have grown up in the United States.

show and put on exhibition. The man who managed these entertainments was armanaged the entertainments was armanaged the entertainments was armanaged to the entertainment was a considerable with the entertainment was a considerable wi raigned in court by Amos Kendall, President of the Society for Prevention of Crucky to Children. Mr. Kendall came out victorious in the contest, and much to his surprise the children were given over to him. They proved to be a "white elephant" on his hands, so he set apart a small house and one acre and a half of his land to es-tablish a home for them. The widow of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and her son Edward were summoned from Hartford to assume charge, and the home gradually de-veloped into an institution for deaf chil-Later it was incorporated under the laws of Congress and assumed a national character. The Kendall estate of 106 acres has been purchased, a piece at a time, and the scope of the school widened until it has attained its prezent sphere of usefulness. Children of the District and Territories are admitted to its privileges free of charge; but it is no more c charity than the public The establishment of educational facilities for such children is merely an act of jus-belief. In 1837 the President of Columbia. tice. The children provide their own clothes and books, and return to their homes during vacation. In the early days of the school, the blind were also admitted there being no institution for them in the District of Columbia. In 1864 an agreement was made with the State of Maryland which admits the District blind to the School for the Blind near Baltimore, and the West Maryland deaf to Columbia. The old Kendall estate is situated in

the northeast suburbs of Washington, ex-tending lengthwise seven or eight blocks and across open fields to the country. The various structures for the use of the schools and the roomy cottages of the pro-fessors form a beautiful little communism completely cut off from the unsightly railroad environment, rough streets, and narrow cramped houses, which come up to the southern border of the grounds. Away to the north is the farm of the school, now being plowed for the summer garden, and west of this stands the his toric cottage where Morse spent a year with his friend Kendall, and improved his time in perfecting the telegraph. Old wires extend around the trees near the ionse, and there are traditions to the effect that the first message of the inven-tor was sent over these, now fallen from their high estate and doing practical duty

A journey through these grounds is one of more than ordinary interest. The first place likely to attract attention is the gymnasium building, equipped with bowl-ing alley, trapeze, Indian clubs, and other devices for physical development. The lower floor is almost given up to the assimming pool, where a man, properly attired for a sudden plunge, stands on guard to prevent accidents. The girls have a basketball team. When a student con chool he is carefully examined to be the kind of exercise which will be most beneficial to him. In nine cases out of ten the greatest lack of develop out of ten the greatest lack of development is found to be in the chest, and every exercise for developing the latter is expected in 1857, an inexperienced boy of twenty successor of developing the latter is expected into the worthy successor of his father. Dr. Gallaudet is one of the most emissent educators of the deaf, which, in many cases, the visitors were lasty yells and acreams. Because of the their college was established. He is the sufficiently exercised they are more sus-

ceptible to pulmonary troubles than any other class of people.

Passing down the avenue from the gymnasium, the chapel and college building looking the stone walls and try covered turrets. The spires are tall enough to be seen from any elevated pertien of the city, and the whole exterior reminds one of a cheffeed castle. Inside the floors of the corridors are tiled and the wells alashed in hardwod. There is a stir and bustle about the place, which is decidedly modern, though the reigning quiet is broken only by the framp of feat from one class to another, and an occasional outcry from some student. The dormities of those who dwell in electronic the combined oral and manual systems, but believes the latter better adapted to dormitories of the young men are located in the college. The guide of a party recently visiting the college grounds stopped before the door of me of these, and pulled the knocker, a gluple arrangement in—

best known being his "International Law" of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradual Law" of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually in larged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually in larged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually in larged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually enlarged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually enlarged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually enlarged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually enlarged, and the construction of familiar things, his cocabulary is gradually enlarged, and the construct the knocker, a almple arrangement in- The college will graduate this year seven



the manual language. Each class consists of not more than ien students. The college was added to the institute in 1984, during the tumultuous period of the civil Dr. Galluadet married Miss Sophia Fow-ler, a member of his first class in the Hartford school, and their first daughter was called Alice Cogswell, for the sake of the child who had inspired the great bout \$550,000 annually for its manuten-bout \$550,000 annually for its manuten-

Gallaudets with the Columbia Institute In 1857 some deaf and dumb children were brought to Washington with a traveling Bell. The course covers a period of five years, the 6rst year being devoted to As this is the only scholars, in various State schools, who could not otherwise afford to take up the more advanced studies. The first class of the college graduated in 1869, and con-sisted of Mr. Melville Ballard, who is still connected with Columbia, in the capacity of a teacher. Ten years ago it was de cided, by way of experiment, to open the college to women for two years. Tals for ture of the expansion policy proved suc-cessful, and now one-third of the students are women. On one or two occasions they have captured the valedistory. The sof-lege publishes a magazine, "The Buff and Blue," which pays for itself and leaves

n margin of profit. Higher education of deaf mutes has beschools which however excellent, are of course of instruction. It seems queere a practical way to disprove this ancient helief. In 1837 the President of Columbia, Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, visited Eng-land, and in an address before a London association attempted to awaken the peo-ple to the need of a cellege for the deaf and dumb of their country. His efforts have not pet borns fruit, but the foreign deaf who want higher education must still

come to us. Passing through one of the college corridors, attention is attracted to a memorial stone set in the wall. It records the name of Edward Stretch, a young deaf mute, who gave promise of brilliant achievement along intellectual !!ues, but who died white pursuing his aludies in the college. last words are carried on the stone, and are given here because they voice the sen-timents of a class which was so long de-prived of mental development. These are: "It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been all wed to learn some

Nearly 600 young men and women have gone out from the Columbia College to lives of happy usefulness. Some statistics are given by Dr. Callaudet in regard to their careers. He says that fifty-seven of the number have become teachers, four have entered the Christ'an ministry, one is an eminent patent lawyer of Chicago. another a well-known botanist. They have entered the departmental service and are well represented in the scientific bureaus of the Government. A few are editors and publishers, and several hold offices of trust

in their respective States.

Several years ago Dr. Callaudet was convinced of the need of equiating hearing people to teach the dest, and established the fellowships for graduates of other col-leges. These are given one year's instruction in the work of teaching the deaf. They receive the degree M. A at the end of that period. Several ceachers now in the col-lege entered in this way. Prof. Percival Hall, Prof. H. E. Des, graduate of Brown University, and Prof. Charles Ely, of Yale, were all fellowship students. Edward Miner Gallaudet, who came here

laboratory, reading room, and library, estly when the professor said that the best room is always given as a reward of scholarship.

Instruction in class room is given in and a large number of standard novels. cation of the deaf, some historical works and a large number of standard novels. The pupils are encouraged in good reading. as this gives them conversational forms of language. A deaf man may be educated in a high degree and yet not know how to express his thoughts in the simplest dialogue. On the wall of the library hangs

Hartford school, and their first daughter was called Alice Cogswell, for the sake of the child who had inspired the great work. Several other children were born to the couple, among them being Thomas D. restor of St. Ann's Church (which holds service for the deat), and Edward Miner Gallaudet.

The Rise of Columbia Institute, And now comes the connection of the Callaudets with the Columbia Institute In Congress appropriated money for the death of a building and now provides about \$56,000 annually for its maintenance of the wall of the library hangs the portrait, in oil, of Prof. Portra, who dialogue. On the wall of the library hangs the portrait, in oil, of Prof. Portra, who is about \$56,000 annually for its maintenance. The students are not advanced quits as far as students of the larger universities and is now one of its emeritus professors. The college chapel contains portraits of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Amos Kendal, and busts of Laurent Clerc, Abbe de l'Epce and Abbe Sicard. The haudsoment piece of marble, however, is the bust of the college has conferred. A few yearn past piece of marble, however, is the bust of the college has conferred. A few yearn past piece of marble, however, is the bust of the college has conferred. The college chape of the college has conferred and professors. The college chape of the wall of the library hangs the portrait, in oil, of Prof. Portra, who is about \$56,000 annually for its maintenance. The college has contained to express his thoughts in the simplest to express his thoughts in the simplest to express his thoughts in the simplest to express his thoughts i



THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

advocate of the higher education of the deaf. It was said that he and Samuel Randall, who were personal friends, found in this institution the one subject over which they could reconcile their political differences sufficiently to work together. The chairs in the chapel face the pulpit, but by reversing them the congregation becomes an audience and gazes on a stage

erence to methods of management. The two are entirely separated, even to the extent of separate chapel exercises, and the discipline of the school is necessarily more rigid. Here in the academic and primary departments, the most difficult work is done; the task of opening up com-munication with the mind and laying the foundation for a career. If a teacher at the end of the second year of a pupil's school life finds that the latter knows as much as a child just entering the first grade of the public school he feels that the battle is two-thirds won. The primary department is in charge of Mr. Melville Ballard, who has been in the school many Unlike the children in most pr mary grades, the little ones at Kendall Green are guided in their first groping after knowledge by a sure and steady hand, and not by inexperienced teachers just out of school themselves. Mr. Bal-lard's task involves wonderful patience. He has a large collection of toys and oth er objects at hand for use in the work One bright little boy, about seven years of age, was recently sent to the black-board to illustrate to a number of visitors the methods of teaching. Mr. Ballard held up a rubber sheep and the child wrote the word "sheep." The sheep was stood on the table and the child wrote. "The sheep stood." Various animals and

James A. Garfield, who was an enthusiastic Olaf Hanson. He was the son of a poor Norwegian farmer, and has been in America about twenty-five ears. On board ship, coming over, the explosion of a gun deprived him of his hearing. He obtained admittance to Columbia and learned the manual system in his own language. is now a skilled architect, and was se-lected from a large list of competitors to design a handsome State building in Min-

with drop curtain, picturing a street scene in the city of Nice. The pupils give theat-ricals in pantomime, and these are said to be excellent exhibitions of their kind.

The Kendall School.

From the college to the school is a sweet child figure of Alice Cogawell, reserved. ceiving instruction. The sympathetic solicitude of one face, and the earnest attention depicted in the other, are the triumph of the sculptor's art. The hearts of the deaf in every State and Territory of the Union (including Alaska) gave voice to their gratitude in the shape of liberal con-tributions for the erection of this me-morial in honor of their benefactor. They celebrated the 199th anniversary of his birth in 1887 and dedicated the statue.

### INFANTRY IN BATTLE.

It Is Sudden Losses That Destroy the Morale of Troops.

(From the International Monthly.) In battle it is not the number of mer who are disabled in a day's fighting that tells upon the morale of toops, but it is the losses which may be incurred within a comparatively short time that tend to demoralize and upperve them. For example, a corps of 20,000 men may lose in a day's fight 10,000—one-half its number— without being demoralized, but should they lose one-fifth of their number-say three or four thousand men-in the course of

half an hour, their morale would surely be destroyed. \* The British military operations, espec-ially their battle tactics, have been freely and even viruldatly criticised by the miliand even wrightly retreased by the matter tary experts of other European nations— especially the Germans. It is not, how-ever, at all assured that they would not have suffered at first from the indulgence in the same faulty "shock" tactics" by delivering frontal attacks upon entrenched

# GRASS PLOTS OF THE CITY

The Little Parks That Dot the Area of the Capital.

Objections to Giving Over Triangular Spaces for Building Purposes-Views of General Washington Upon the Subject-Interesting Letters From the First President.

The parks of a city have been well designated as its lungs, and, as the breathing apparatus of the individual is compored of umerous little cells, each one of which contributes to his health and comfort, so those little green spaces in this town's area termed triangular reservations, unite in sending forth a breath of relief from the parched expanse of houses and streets in the hot summer weather. Moreover, they drink in the gifts of the heavens in rain some Indians to the school several years ago. The Indians engaged in connected conversation with the pupils without aid from interp eters. A boy was asked by the chief of a tribe to come out to the reservation. He replied, "You might scalp me." and sunshine, and the magic touch of the gardener causes them to respond by pouring forth their rich treasures of dainty flowers to gladden the eyes of the weary pedestrian, and noble shade trees to guard him from the intense heat of the cun. They voice the coming of spring, and all summer long they babble of green fields, telling, even though it be in tiny accents, of the cool, refreshing rest of the country, after the hot day's work in town is over.

Sometimes a fountain bubbles and plashes in their midst, and the hottest and most perspiring wayfarer feels cooled and refreshed as he stops to rest upon a seat and look and listen to the rippling water. It is no wonder that the people of Washington should want to preserve the "lungs" is neglected. This department is in charge of Miss Mary T. Gordon, who has been at Kendall Green more than a quarter of a century, and is considered one of the best teachers of articulation in this country. She teaches the normal school pupils lip reading by the more scientific and uncrease. of their city intact; that they should jealously guard each tiny cell from the danger of congestion, nor that they should desire to increase the breathing power of the parched summer streets by adding new plots of cool grass and trees and flower beds wherever possible,

And so it happens that in many hand some residential portions of the city where ground that might be converted into tri-angular reservations is left to run to waste, to be eventually built upon by its owners, the people living in some of these quarters have formed a suggestion which they in-tend presenting before the proper authoriclass room is a most interesting feature to visitors. A party recently visiting the room found four little tots undergoing a lesson in conversation. They were given handfuls of paper slips, each containing some simple sentence. The instructor was provided with slips corresponding to these. He read one slowly and distinctly, and there exists a security of these countries. It is that the Government compen sate the owners of such property, and con-vert it into public use for the reservations escribed.

Endorsed by Colonel Bingham. The suggestion has already met with notable encouragement from official quarters, Colonel Bingham, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, having expressed himself warmly in its favor. Colonel Bingham says; "While my position is purely an executive one, and the plan proposed would first have to meet with the approval of the proper authorities, I believe I concur with every citizen in Washington in saying that I would tend very greatly to enhance the beauty of the city. The building upon ground which is adaptable to public reservations has become more and more prevalent, and while the owners have an undoubted right to utilize their property in this manner I believe it would be to the ad-vantage of all concerned if the Govern-ment would buy such land for the purpose described and compensate the owners for

In view of this plan for the extension of these triangular reservations it is in-teresting to note their origin and the importance in which they were held by the founders of the Capital. These triangles appear as open spaces upon the original engraved plan of the city which was published by the President's author-

ity in November, 1792.

The following extracts from the correspondence between President Washington and the Commissioners of the Federal City sufficiently explain the views which with reference to the triangular spaces:

"Philadelphia, 26th Decr., 1796.

Gentlemen: "With respect to the claim of individspaces occasioned by the intersection of streets and avenues, I should conceive that they might with equal propriety ask payment for the streets themselves, but the terms of the original contract, or cesthe opinion of the President in such a case would avail nothing. But if angles are taken off at these places the case is materially altered, and without designing it you make a square where none was contemplated, and thereby not only lay the foundation of claim for these angles, but for the space also which is made a

quare by that act. I have never yet met with a single instance where it has been proposed to de-part from the published plan of the city that an inconvenience or dispute of some sort has not, sooner or later, or which reason I am persuaded there uld be no departure from it, but in ases of necessity or very obvious util-

With very great esteem and regard

"With very k."
I am, gentlemen,
"Your most obedt, servi...
"GO. WASHINGTON.
of the City of Wash The Commissioners of the City of Wash-

mg.on.
The following was written to General
Washington by Commissioner Thornton,
when the former had retired from the
Presidency, and indicates that the queson of the triangular reservations had not been settled up to the date mentioned, as indeed, it never has been since: City of Washington, May 31, 1799. "Sir: Finding that the Board of Com

missioners were exceedingly urged by Mr. George Walker to lay off and divide cer tain small portions of ground within the lines of his property, between the interection of various avenues and streets which do not appear in the general plan of the city to have ever been designed for private occupancy, and perceiving the Board were disposed to adopt the proposal, I declared the measure expressly contrary to the intention of the late President of the United States, and accordingly wrote a formal protest, setting forth the injury that he city would sustain by admitting a principle which would induce every proprietor to make similar claims, and requested that the Board would not sanction the divisions, by signature, until the opinion of the late President should be fully known, if any hesitation remained on the minds of my colleagues, after the perusal of your letters of the 26th of December 1796, and the 27th of February, 1797. Tho letters explain clearly, in my opinion, the sentiments I have repeatedly heard you express: but lest your meaning may be misconstrued, in a point so essential to the future benefit of the city, I request you will pardon me for making so free as to solicit a further declaration of your former opinions, if they can be more explicit.

There is, perhaps, one point that may be considered as omitted. I mean the dec larations of those portions as appropria-tions; for although many of them are very small, not containing a standard lot, and if occupied by private individuals, might justly be considered nuisances; yet if ap-propriated to public use, they would not only be highly useful, but also ornamental, as they would serve for churches, temples infirmaries, public academies, dispensaries, markets, public walks, fountains, statues, obelisks, etc., and if the whole were to be paid for as appropriations, they amount to only 381,682 square feet, or eight acres, at £25, making £200. The only doubt re-maining in the minds of the Commission-

ers relative to these portions of ground, was the power of non-insertion, but it appears to me that their not having been inserted, leaves them exactly in the sam predicament as the other portions of the city intended for appropriations, but neither yet expressly designated as appropriations, nor even as reservations. They your declaration of 26th of December, 1796,

may be considered as reservations, because the points of squares have been cut off, and these latter, therefore, are rendered by

your declaration of 28th of December, 1786, subject to payment, and consequently to public appropriation.

"If no objection can be made to this, which, indeed, is warranted by the deeds of trust, surely less validity must be given to objections against the adoption of areas, beretofore considered only as streets, which, by adoptior, will be paid for and rendered highly useful and ornamental. If any objection can arise, it has been justly my objection can arise, it has been justly observed in your letter last quoted that they might with equal propriety ask pay-ment for streets, for these spaces differ in nothing from the avenues but in extent nothing from the avenues but in extent, and every avenue might, by parity of claim, be reduced to a street or be charged to the public. No individual has ever contended for the insertion of these irregular portions, except Mr. George Walker; but the principle being admitted, the right will be universally claimed. Many have sold lots fronting on these open spaces; the map of the city has been published without them, and compositute of niustice. without them, and complaints of injustice will certainly be made by persons who have already purchased, if these spaces be filled up by private lots; besides, these in-sertions not accompanying the maps now dispersed, strangers might be liable to continual impositions by purchasing lots apparently on open areas on the map, but in reality only fronting stables or greater nuisances; for these lots are too small to admit of houses all around and conveniences within; so that it appears not only against the plan of the city to insert them tuniess for public appropriations, which I should advocate, but it would be highly unjust to individuals, as well those who may purchase, as those who become proprietors, and it would materially injure the convenience of the city by occupying for private purposes those places so easy of dispersed, strangers might be liable to private purposes those places so easy of access and so necessary for the public.
"I have the honor to be, sirs with sincere regard, your very respectful friend, etc..."WILLIAM THORNTON.

"General Washington

"Federal City, June 1, 1799,

General Washington's Reply. The following is Washington's reply to he above:

"Sir: In replying to your favor of yes-terday's date. I must beg leave to premise that when I left the chair of government it was with a determination not to inter-medile in any public matter which did not mmediately concern me, and that I have felt no disposition since to alter this de-termination. But as you have requested that I would give you my ideas on a certain point which seems to have occupied the attention of the Board of Commission-ers, and on which I presume my letters to that body (whilst I had the honer to administer the Government; have not been so clear and explicit as it was my intention to be. I have no hesitation in declaring unless I have entirely forgotten all recollection of the fact) that it has always been my invariable opinion, and remains still to be so, that no departure from the engraved plan of the city ought to be allowed, unless imperious necessity should require it, or some great public good is to be pro-moted thereby. Minor considerations con-tribute to this opinion; but the primary, and to my mind, unanswerable one, is, that after the original plan (with some altera-tions) had been adopted, ordered to be en-graved, and published, and was transmitted to several, if not to all our public agents abroad, for the purpose of invit-ing purchasers, it would, for reasons too obvious and cogent to require illustration, be deceptions to lay off lots for private purposes, where none appeared in a plan which was intended to inform, aid, and direct the judgment of foreigners and others, who could not, on the premises, make a

"It is not difficult to form an opinion of "It is not difficult to form an opinion of the way of thinking and views of others by one's own, under similar circumstances. I leclare, then, without reserve, that if I had made choice of a site for a house on an open area in the published map, oc-casioned by the intersection of avenues. and an angle thereof should afterward be filled up in a manner I might not approve, I should not scruple to complain of both he deception and injury.

"But I am straying from my purpose, which was no more than simply to say (if I am not, as before mentioned, greatly forgetful), that I have never had but one opinion on this subject, and that is, that nothing ought to justify a departure from he engraved plan but the probabi ome great public benefit, or unavoidable

With great exteem and regard, I am, sir, your most obedient servant, "GEORGE WASHINGTON. "William Thornton, Esq.

The danger anticipated by Washington hat the portions of triangular lots which were necessarily public parking might be used for different purposes after a house had been erected upon the other portion is no longer felt, and in fact in some cases pulldings have been carried to the extreme point of such lots. At all events it is to be inferred from the extracts quoted that Washington's wishes in regard to one of the most important esthetic features of the city have not been fulfilled, and it is the tention of those proposing the plan dewhom the Capital City is named,

#### FOR EXPOSITION VISITORS

Lectures, Guides, and Linguistic Specialists Offered. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A prospectus informs me that a school has been founded for the purpose of teaching the tourist to derive a maximum of educational profit from his visits to the people reject it. Another children's fave-exposition. The prospectus points out orite is the wild geranium, or crance-bill; that the exposition, in the opinion of M. hardly a May hanquet that does not bear its Alfred Picard-and he ought to know, since it is his work—should be regarded as the philosophy and synthesis of the century. This being the case, it can scarcely be considered an insult to the intelligence of the average vicitor if it be surmised that there s no slight risk of his misapprehending the scope of the monster show, and taking it to be something far less transcendental. It was, perhaps, desirable, therefore, that a school should be opened in which persons eager for self-improvement may ob-tain satisfaction and the impenitent pleas-ure seeker learn the error of his ways. It is impossible to read the prospectus without a little subdued hilarity; it shows so touching a confidence in the craving for instruction of the coming crowds. But the school would seem to be a quite serious institution. M. Leon Bourgeois, a former and a future Prime Minister, has consented to be its president. A hint that the work of the school is supported to se extent by voluntary subscriptions is lowed by the very natural intimation that the instruction afforded is not gratuitous As to its nature, the object of the founders of the school is "to inculcate the interest of material objects or of the thought of which they are the reflection." This end is to be attained by lectures, a few of them of a discreetly "general, oratorical and solemn order, but as a little or a solemn order. solemn order, but as a rule familiar and

The lectures will be supplemented by promenades through the exposition, the conduct of "guides of unquestioned competence, and often indeed, of high re-nown." These peripatetic luminaries will expatiate on every variety of material ch-lect in presence of the corpus delicti. It promenades through the exposition, under ject in presence of the corpus delicti. It will occur at once to a host of intending will occur at once to a nost of intensing students to enquire with anxiety whether a knowledge of French will be necessary to profit by these "lecons-guides." The fear may be dispelled with a word. A repre-sentative assortment of specialists, talking all reasonable tongues, has been engaged in short, the programme of the school is most complete, and so attractive that the tourist will cease to have the least excuse for being decoyed into the frivolous spec-tacles of the Rue de Paris or the Champs

## THE FLOWERS OF MAYTIME

Some of the Treasures of Local Fields and Forests.

he Numerous Varieties of the Dainty Violet, Blue, Purple, Gold, and White-The Azalea Finning in the Woods-Eny-Apple, Dogwood, Tulip Tree, and Others.

While the increase in the temperature may not drive the average citizen to writing poetry on the season, and marriage relations and other serious business may prevent his mind from turning "lightly to houghts of love," it is more than probable that he will not prove so phlegmatic as to remain untouched by the loveliness quickly unfolding about him, on the lawn, in the park, and, best of all, in the meadow and woodland. If no more, he will at least exhibit gratitude that the trees, lining the sidewalks, have put out foliage to serve as his canopy from an over-ardent sun. If he cares to go beyond this in his inrestigations he will note many a curious thing in nature.

With the advance of the season the flowers of May surpass in form and dress their sisters who followed too closely the Eastertide and donned their spring gowns in April. The early flowers, as a class, are hold in drawing and broad in design; the later ones have a longer time in which to mature and the result is more finished. Perhaps this holds true with the bloom of still later months, but to the popular mind sone are so dear as the blossoms of May.

Best of all the new treasures is the violet, of course. It is the very symbol of the season in which it blooms. To the initiated, however, the name, violet does not mean a single species, for there are many kinds. The most abundant blue one (viola palmata) has heart-shaped leaves, which are arrow-shaped in a less common sort (viola sagittata), while yet a third (viola pedata), the bird-foot violet, has leaves cut up into segments so that they somewhat resemble the spread toes of a bird's foot, as the name implies. The blossoms of this last are large, light blue with yellow esc and they possess a faint, deli-cious odor that makes the species more precious than its brothers, since mer of our wild species are, unlike those of the English, entircless scentless.

English, entireless scentless.

Of white violets we have several kinds—
the small viola blanda that brightens
swampy places with its dwarfed, fragrant,
white flowers and round, heart-shaped leaves, a fellow-species with lanceolate leaves (v. lanceolata), inhabiting approxi-mately the same neighborhoods, and a large and prettier variety of viola blanda large and prettier variety of viola blanda that has its home on cool, mossy banks, in all these blue and white kinds just mentioned blossoms and leaves are soli-tary on separate stems, but in the rarer dog violet, which has faint blue flowers, both are arranged together on the same erect stalk. The one yellow violet that this section possesses also has this method of growth. Its modest golden blossoms are usually borne just beneath the downy. are usually borne just beneath the downy are usually borne just beneath the downy, spreading leaves, and are so completely hidden that the blooming is often overlooked. But the most splendid citizen of violetdom is the "velvet-head," as it is called. It much resembles the bird-foot violet, of which it is a variety, save that the two upper betals are colored a most the two upper petals are colored a most glorious, deep, velvety shade of purple. Surely no prettier native flower grows than this, and it would be hard to find a more charming sight than a colony of the spe-

Far more conspicuous is the wild azarar more conspicuous is the wind stat-lea. In those woods where the shrub abounds the whole undergrowth is lighted up with its brilliant pink flower-clusters. The large honeyauckle-like blossoms are rendered the more graceful by delicate stamens that project from the throat of each one, and they are more shows than each one, and they are more showy than because as yet the branches bear very litthe foliage. Another pink-flowered plant of the time, the catch-fly, (Silena Penn-sylvanica), has its inflorescence arranged in heads very much like those of our garrecumbent on the ground in a similar man-ner. The term 'catch-fly' is due to the viscid stickiness of the buds, in which

small insects may possibly be caught The common cinque-foil, a little herb with creeping shoots, whose smiling, yel-low flowers and five-fingered leaves everyone is acquainted with in ordinarily knows as "wild strewberry"—not that it really ever bears such fruit, but possibly because of the resemblance in form of its flowers to those of the true berry plant. The genuine strawberry blossoms are white with golden centres, and the leaves are three-parted. like those of clover, only much larger, of softer fexture and toothed at the edges. It flourishes in rather moist, open places and the scarlet berries mature in June.

The May-apple, or mandrake, also has its habitat in wet soil, and a luxuriant and closely growing bed of it is a familiar sight at this season of the year. The species is called umbreHa-plant by the children be cause of the broad terminal leaves that spread like green umbrellas over the white. waxy, curiously scented bloom that dwells beneath. The seeds that come later, in-cased in a fleshy pod, form the May-apple proper, which is supposed to have all sorts of medicinal qualities and which little boys sometimes eat for the perfumed, siekeningsweet taste that makes more fastidious quota of this herb's plaky blossoms. It is the most abundant of the few native ger-aniums, and it fully upholds the family's reputation for beauty. Not behind in charming prettiness is the

blue-eyed grass that per ps shyly out from every moist meadow apot. The delicate. wide-spread, dark-blue flowers bear a cer tain look of innocence and timidity that well becomes them.

Of larger growth the most conspicuously in bloom are the dos wood and tulip tree. The dogwood is ever body's friend, its low-spread branches hold the flower prize in easy reach; the tulip tree, however, proud-it holds its blossoms so high in air that, were it not for the scattered orange-and-yellow petals that lie strewn on the ground beneath, one might pass by time again all unaware of the splendor over-

The fringe-tree, which gets its name from the long creamy petals that drape the twigs into a striking resemblance to the border of a lady's shawl, and the papaw, with dull, brown-purple, sinister-looking flowers-these both deserve mention, But there are so many to be named, large and small—the exquisite purple-and-white, showy orchis; the lady-slipper, tall and fair, with lemon-yellow stipper and twisted, brown side strings to tie withal; the moccash flower, whose quaint, crimson shape and wild fragrance enchant its find-er; the lupine, blue skull-cap, goiden-club, broschen pueorget-me-not. Dutchman's breeches, puc-

These may not be so handsome as our a certain shy loveliness that is far more

> Getting at the Facts. (From the Chicago News.)

Wife (after the honeymoon)—Why did you decisive me about your income?
Husband—I didn't, my lear.
Wife—Yes you did You told me you were getting \$50 a week when you asked me to marry.

you. Hushand—You evidently misunderstood ma-said my position was worth is and so it is in for some reason heat known to the best be giv-me only \$10.